

LEADING ARTICLES—June 9, 1911.

LABOR WILL ADVOCATE AMENDMENTS.
ARE STRIKES TO BE CONTINUED?
OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.
PUBLIC OWNERSHIP ARGUMENT.
LABOR AND THE FAIR.

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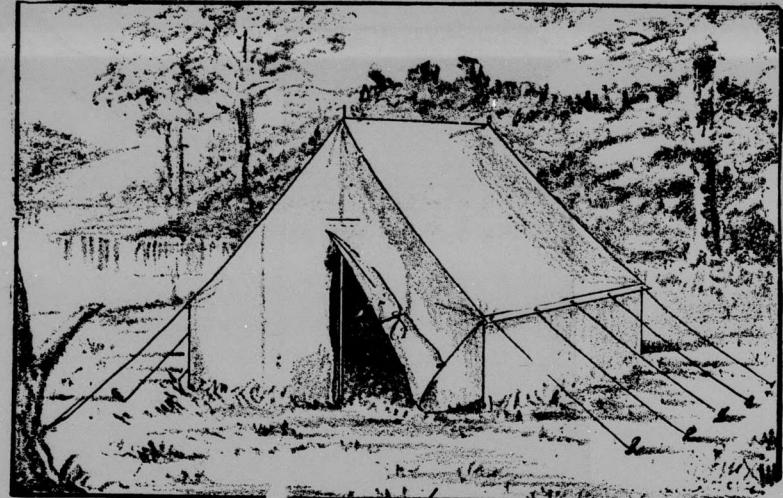
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1911.

No. 17

DON'T GET EXCITED.

By John M. Work.

In a previous article I pointed out that it is one of our great tasks to break down and destroy the economic conservatism in the minds of the people, so that their minds will become ripe for Socialism.

We are doing it very fast.

In the past ten years we have been able to see this conservatism, this prejudice against Socialism, gradually disappear before our eyes.

We have destroyed at least half of it in these ten years. I do not mean that half the people have come to the point where they vote the Socialist ticket; but at least half the prejudice has disappeared.

In other words, the people of the United States have swung at least half way over to Socialism in the past ten years.

In a few more years the rest of the prejudice will disappear, and they will swing the rest of the way.

Then their minds will be ripe for Socialism.

And we will then have Socialism.

But, do not think the task of battering down the remainder of this prejudice is going to be easy.

Recent events have been inspiring. We should make the most of them.

But, do not allow yourself to be fooled into believing that our troubles are over. Do not imbibe the idea that the path from here to the co-operative commonwealth is a smooth and gentle incline.

If you do, you will find yourself terribly mistaken.

On the contrary, there are mountains to climb, cliffs to scale, jungles to penetrate, rivers to ford, and wild beasts to overcome, before the goal can be reached.

We shall see plenty of reverses before our final victory.

And when the reverses come, the faint-hearted will sneak to cover as usual and leave the old guard to fight the battles.

But the old guard constantly increases in numbers.

The battles will be fought. All obstacles will be overcome. The goal will be reached.

The ranks of the old guard are always open for recruits.

Don't be a fair-weather Socialist.

Don't be a craven.

Join the old guard and make up your mind that you will be on the firing line in the thick of the fight, at the times that try men's souls, as well as when the enemy is in retreat.

◆ BOOT TRADE STAMP. ◆

Union labels in foreign countries are not in general use, in fact, very few exist, and in comparison with this country amount to comparatively nothing. But recently the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in England have adopted a union label to be placed upon the product of its members, wherever agreements with manufacturers can be secured. The emblem to be used is a triangle within a circle, and around the outside edge of the circle are the words, "National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives," and on the inside of the triangle, besides the outlines of a shoe, are the words, "Trade Union Labour."

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Labor Will Advocate Amendments

The resolutions introduced before the San Francisco Labor Council, as printed in the minutes on page 10, were unanimously adopted.

The central body now stands unequivocally committed to further in every possible way the constitutional amendments to be voted upon next October dealing with the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as the one that will, if adopted, give women the right to vote.

Of course the trade-union movement has supported these reforms for years. The militant move taken last Friday night is designed to give all the impetus possible to the agitation that will precede the casting of the votes.

Powerful influences will be directed against these amendments. There are people who oppose them for what appear to them to be conscientious reasons. Differences of opinion must be conceded to others.

The opposition that comes from corporations and factors in life that are detrimental to the best interests of the people deserves no consideration. It isn't clean in motive. And yet it is usually strong because it is well organized. Those marching under the banner of selfishness vote as a unit.

It is necessary to fight organization with organization. Sometimes this is distasteful, but it is forced upon the advocates of many a move that is for the general good.

In the State of California the opponents of direct legislation will seize upon the inclusion of the judiciary in the recall as a weapon of obstruction. We are very much of the opinion that judges are human, like other men, and that their actions on the bench are the best illustration of that truism.

No sane man or woman thinks that the recall is going to be trotted out each month. Rather will it be a sword hanging over the head of the wrong-doer, it matters not what his official position. The servants of the people should be responsive to the people.

The majority of men are honest. Abuses may be corrected when the principles of direct legislation prevail. Representative government is really based on the three planks—initiative, referendum and recall. The labor movement will do its best to see that the splendid example set by the State of Oregon is followed in California.

Equal suffrage should have no opposition in labor's ranks. As before stated in these columns, the American Federation of Labor and all, or nearly all, the other large bodies have indorsed the claim of women for the right to vote. Justice is the foundation of the plea. It should be heeded. The benefits that will accrue to the State warrant unanimity.

ARE STRIKES TO BE CONTINUED?

By Frank Roney.

In the earlier days of labor organization in San Francisco, when the aims of trade unionism were imperfectly understood, the greatest difficulty to be met with by those seeking to establish it upon a permanent basis was the desire of newly-formed unions to engage in strikes and boycotts.

Before organization, isolated workers accepted any conditions in pay and hours of work their employers chose to impose upon them. They were not in a position to do otherwise than accept those conditions, however galling they might be.

Organization gave strength to the individual in the desire for improvement, and inspired him with the belief that as in "unity there is strength," so, in their newly-created state of cohesion, there lay the hope of immediate social benefit.

In considering the methods of procedure, the wisest counsels did not always prevail, and it frequently happened that their inexperience and precipitancy led to disastrous defeat.

Out of these defeats grew personal bickerings and animosities ending in many instances with disruption of the union.

It was no unusual thing for new delegates to the Federated Trades Council to present themselves for admission with credentials in one hand, and in the other a statement of grievances and a demand for a boycott or the authorization of a strike.

So many and so frequent were these demands, that steps had to be taken to curb them and keep them at least within reasonable bounds. Had this not been done at an opportune moment, disintegration of the whole labor movement would have been the result.

The constitution of the Council was amended prohibiting boycotting and striking to organizations less than six months represented in the Council. To this rule and its impartial enforcement may be attributed the saving of the labor movement from annihilation.

There were so many boycotts on at the time that the city was in a state of ferment. It was an impossibility for even those ordering them to keep track of them and their purposes. Consequently, it was not to be expected they could all be successful. The chief advantage derived from these boycotts was the advertising they gave to trade unionism.

Whether boycotting or striking are the best means to attain certain ends they are, I think, worthy of deeper consideration than most trade unionists seem disposed to accord them. "The inalienable right to strike," as I have heard more than one prominent unionist assert, is a privilege the workingman should never be deprived of nor should he surrender it at whatever cost.

The numerous strikes and boycotts of greater or less importance occurring while I was actively concerned in trade unionism, as well as those of recent date, in San Francisco and elsewhere, have led me to the belief that they should be avoided, and that a different method more in consonance with the spirit of the time and better adapted to the exigencies of each situation as it arises, should and could be adopted with benefit to the persons immediately concerned, as well

as to those indirectly affected, by contentions of whatever character arising between employee and employer.

The National Civic Federation, organized mainly through the efforts of the late Senator Marcus Hanna of Ohio, with the co-operation of Samuel Gompers, was intended to fulfill all the functions of a National Arbitration and Conciliation Board in such disputes as involved the production of commodities of nation-wide use and importance. Many disputes of consequence have arisen since that body was created, requiring its intervention, but so far as I know, without its peaceful interposition being called into service.

I may have a wrong conception of the purposes for which the Civic Federation was called into existence, but if it was to interpose in trade disputes of national importance and consequence the cause for its existence is not apparent to me.

Men representing organized labor have from time to time served as members of the federation who hold strongly to the workingman's "inalienable right to strike" doctrine. I believe the idea paramount with those composing that body was that its moral influence would be sufficient to prevent strikes when informed in advance of their likelihood, or to adjust them satisfactorily when they occurred. If either has been done, I am not aware of it.

The frequency of strikes and boycotts in this town twenty-five years or so ago, and a desire, if possible, to prevent their recurrence, led me to formulate a plan to arbitrate trade disputes some years before the organization of the Civic Federation. It was simply to have appointed a standing committee of equal numbers respectively, of employers and workingmen to whom would be referred all disputes or disagreements likely to lead to strikes or boycotts. And, by previous agreement, the decision was to be binding on the parties concerned.

I had, and still have so much confidence in the ability of workingmen serving on such committees to handle with care and equity all propositions of the kind put before them, that I did not suggest any rules trammeling them in their actions. If incapable or unworthy men should by some accident be selected, they would never be guilty of the second betrayal of their trust, for they would be instantly withdrawn.

I have always held, too, that the contentions between labor and capital could always be adjusted by the selection of able and honest workingmen in every controversy of magnitude or of lesser consequence.

Employers have not a monopoly of brains in such matters, and workingmen can produce in emergencies of this character as competent and as skilled representatives as employers can.

The proposition for arbitration was received with much favor by the board of directors of the Manufacturers' Association, and George C. Hickos, the then secretary of the association, was directed to confer with me upon the subject with the view of its further elaboration. The directors of the association were about to adopt the plan suggested when W. T. Garrett, its president, and I. M. Scott, a director, both of whom had been absent from the meetings of the board during its discussion, put in an appearance and objected to its adoption. Their grounds of objection were that at no time could employers descend to discuss terms with their work people.

In other words, employers were always right, and while work people were not always wrong, it was their duty to at all times accept with grateful submission whatever conditions the employers offered them. The scheme fell to the ground.

So ended a feasible plan to preserve permanent industrial peace in San Francisco which, had it been adopted, would have saved the city in subsequent years millions of dollars, some lives, greater business prestige, more thorough develop-

ment and sound industrial harmony. Both gentlemen later on had good cause to regret their short-sighted obstinacy in objecting to the plan of arbitration.

(To be continued.)

VALLEJO UNIONISTS IN THE RIGHT.

Strong resolutions which were recently adopted by Federal Union No. 11,345, censuring the action of the board of management of the Vallejo Naval Y. M. C. A. Home for discharging Assistant Secretary Charles R. Miller because he appeared as a candidate for public office at the last primary election have been indorsed by the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council.

Many of the delegates in attendance at the meeting spoke on the subject, and all censured the board of management of the clubhouse for its action in Miller's case. It was argued that it was a blow at the very foundation of political liberty, and the members of the board had nearly all actively engaged in politics in past campaigns, especially when the Good Government ticket had been placed in the field, but when it came to one of the employees of the home allowing his name to go on the ballot he was forced to give up his duties in the institution.

T. B. Wolff, president of the Council, stated during the discussion that he had been requested by Secretary Service to remain away from the home during the last political campaign.

In indorsing the following resolutions, the delegates instructed Secretary H. L. Freudenberg to submit a copy to the American Federation of Labor, State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council, the "Labor Clarion" of San Francisco, as well as the press of this city:

"Whereas, The Mare Island Branch of the Naval Y. M. C. A. has discharged Assistant Secretary Charles R. Miller because he appeared as a candidate for a public office and for no other reason; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we condemn the action of said association and call upon all persons who believe in the right of every American citizen to take part in the elections and to serve their fellow citizens by becoming candidates for office, to refrain from assisting the Y. M. C. A. by financial or moral support until said association shall rescind their action; be it further

"Resolved, That the right to discharge an employee from his position for political reasons has no place in this republic and is a blow at the very foundations of political liberty."

CHICAGO UNIONS TAKE A STAND.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has issued the following statement:

"At this time of the year all kinds of schemes are put forth in regard to the Labor Day parade, Labor Day demonstration, Labor Day publications and Labor Day souvenirs.

"At the present time tickets are being sold and advertisements solicited, and other fake methods resorted to in order to induce employers, contractors, storekeepers and those who are friendly to the labor movement to financially support such propositions.

"The executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor wishes to inform the general public that no such money-getting schemes are countenanced by this organization. Anyone selling tickets, soliciting advertising matter or plying any other graft in the name of the Chicago Federation of Labor will be prosecuted."

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Smith, "my husband is an enthusiastic archeologist. And I never knew it till yesterday. I found in his desk some queer-looking tickets with the inscription, 'Mudhorse, 8 to 1.' And when I asked him what they were, he explained to me that they were relics of a lost race. Isn't it interesting?"

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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

By William Drummond.

Workers' Dwellings.

The advantages obtainable under the Workers' Dwellings Act of last year have evidently proved sufficiently attractive to induce large numbers of workers throughout the Dominion to take advantage of the same.

Over 3000 applications have been received since the act came into operation a few weeks ago. The vote provided for the current year is \$75,000, but the head of the Labor Department says \$500,000 will be somewhere near the amount applied for.

The act provides that any worker in receipt of income not above \$875, and not in possession of any land, may borrow a sum not exceeding \$3000 for the purchase of land and a dwelling, the latter to be erected according to alternative plans prepared by the Public Works Department's architects. The dwelling must be erected on land set apart by the Government for that purpose. The scheme of repayment includes a deposit of \$50 with application, and afterwards half-yearly payments of \$17.50 on each \$500 borrowed.

A Wharf Laborer's Grievance.

Action was recently taken against the Wellington Wharf Laborers' Union, the plaintiff's grievance being that the union had unlawfully excluded him from membership, and he asked the court for an injunction compelling the defendant union to recognize him as a member, claiming also \$875 as damages.

It seems that while a member of the union, the latter, through its officers, notified the employers of labor on the wharves that the man had ceased to be a member, and had become ineligible for employment by them. The reason given by the union for doing so was that the man was behind with his dues to the amount of \$8. Proceedings had actually begun for the recovery of this sum, but the case was withdrawn, the union having subsequently learned that the defaulting member, according to law, should have been struck off the books when twelve months in arrears. The union accordingly offered to readmit him on payment of \$3.

On the other hand, the aggrieved member denied being in default with his dues at all, and said he had unsuccessfully endeavored to get from the union a detailed statement of this alleged deficiency. He was a member of the union in 1906 before preference to unionists had been granted, but dropped out, being at that time in arrears.

Two years later (1908) when preference was granted, he called at the office of the union and tendered 84 cents, asking at the same time to be placed on the books. It was proved that the union, in its returns to the Labor Department in 1909, had included him as a member, but they claimed that the 84 cents referred to was only part payment of his arrears. After the notice given to the employers, the man offered the union (without prejudice to his claim that he was still a member) \$1.32 as payment for readmission and three months' dues, but this was refused.

In coming to a decision in the case, the court held that all the circumstances went to show that the union had regarded the man as a member, and had issued the notice to employers complained of in a mistaken idea of the legal position. The man, in the opinion of the court, was still a member, and order was made that the union enroll him as such and pay \$250 damages for his loss of employment through their action.

Are Sheep Cargo?

The seamen's award provides for overtime at the rate of 30 cents an hour for "working cargo," and 24 cents for "any other class of work," and the Arbitration Court was recently asked to decide under which heading the discharging of live sheep should be placed.

The union claimed that overtime in discharging sheep should be paid for at the higher rate, but the shipping company concerned contended that such employment was covered by the phrase "any other class of work," and only called for the 24-cent rate.

The court decided that the sheep must be classed as cargo for the purposes of the clause of the award in question, and seamen engaged in the work were entitled to 30 cents an hour.

Seamen's Federation.

A ballot of members of the New Zealand branches of the Australian Federated Seamen's Union has been taken on the question of adopting the Australian rules of the Seamen's Federation. The ballot resulted in an almost unanimous vote in favor of the adoption, as only twenty-six votes in the whole of New Zealand were recorded against the proposal.

With this proposal given effect to, there would be one organized body of seamen throughout Australia, governed by an Australian executive. The new title of the body will be "The Federated Seamen's Union of Australasia."

Whenever an attempt is made to readjust any schedule in the existing tariff law, numerous interesting shadows are mirrored on the Congressional screen. The American Fork and Hoe Company, the "Farmers' Tool Trust," has a contract at the State prison at Jackson, Mich., in the name of the Withington & Cooley Company, one of its constituent corporations, and in the name of the Iowa Farming Tool Company at the State penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa. The parent company is making a bitter fight against the lowering of duty on farming tools from Canada, advancing the usual "cost of labor" reasons. It seems hardly possible that the labor cost of manufacture in Canada is less than 30 or 40 cents per day, the price the trust pays for its convict labor in this country.

"BACK TO THE LAND."

By Arthur H. Dodge.

In the fall of 1893 I visited a section of the State lying between Bakersfield and the Cholame Valley in the eastern part of San Luis Obispo County. A more desolate region outside of an actual desert would be hard to find. Little rain ever falls in these parts, and one full crop in four years is considered a good average. On account of the peculiar formation of the country, irrigation is impossible, and before the land speculator became supreme in California this section was one immense stock range.

While visiting there an amusing anecdote was related to the writer by an old resident, who, although living in poverty, could not for a moment be classed with the destitute poor of our large cities.

According to the man's story, a deputy assessor was once sent out from the county seat, fifty miles away to appraise the scattered farms in this all but arid valley. After riding on horseback all day over rolling hills covered with sagebrush and scrub oaks, the deputy came to a deserted cabin and there passed the night, listening to the coyotes that infested the neighborhood. In the morning, thoroughly disgusted with his errand, he returned to the county town and reported to his superior: "Great Scott! There's nothing to assess in that God-forsaken country but jackrabbits, squirrels and scrub oaks."

After remaining a week in that "God-forsaken country," I learned that when a total failure of crops occurred the farmers' swine managed to subsist on acorns from the despised "scrub oaks." A bounty was also paid on every squirrel's tail delivered at the office of the county treasurer; while the jackrabbits made many a savory stew.

But when the city worker becomes "disemployed" for any great length of time, there are no natural opportunities within his reach, however meager those opportunities may be. He must either offer to work for less than the current wage or become a public charge. "Back to the land."

FINED UNDER FACTORY ACT.

The Factory Act of Great Britain contains a provision that women and girl employees must be allowed a certain and stipulated time for meals. Recently the Dressmakers' Union filed complaint against a firm that had disregarded the act in this particular and the defendant was fined 30 shillings in each case.

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American Federation of Labor Letter**"The McNamara Case."**

The leading article in the June issue of the "American Federationist," by President Gompers, deals with the McNamara case. It quotes in full former President Roosevelt's article in the "Outlook," then deals with the article, as Mr. Roosevelt is the spokesman of a number who think like him. The article occupies sixteen pages and should be read by all as an exposition of labor's attitude on the McNamara case. The following are a few quotations:

"If the trade unionists had been taught by events not to attach much credit, or even in most cases any credit to the yarns of detectives in regard to the case which had been an almost daily production for months after the explosion, they had all the more reason to put their own interpretation of the significance of the finding of dynamite in the building in which Secretary McNamara had his office. If it can be proven that dynamite was stored there to the knowledge of Secretary McNamara, he is a fit subject for an examination as to his sanity by expert alienists. The incredibility that a directing dynamiter would have a stock of explosives either near his business office or about the home of either of his parents, or of any of his relatives, is an absurdity, if we are to give the accused man credit for the least sense of caution whatever."

* * *

"Trade unionists were further impressed with the idea that the 'stage had been set' by the fact that the lawyer for the Manufacturers' Association, Walter Drew, was at hand before the arrest, ready to supply the press with a list of seventy alleged dynamite explosions as having recently taken place. All the scenery and properties of the piece had thus been made ready beforehand. It might seem even that a good part of the press reports, such as a list of dynamitings, had been mailed days before marked, 'To be released on order of Detective Burns when he makes a certain spectacular arrest.'

* * *

"The entire proceedings of the prosecution in the case of the officers of the Structural Iron Workers bears a strong resemblance to the proceedings four years ago in the prosecution of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners. The kidnaping, the spectacular advertising of the prosecutors, the wholesale charges of murder, a self-confessed culprit turning State's evidence, stories coming from him too extravagant to be believed, the many evidences of secret deliberations and plottings in the offices of the attorneys for the employers, the strenuous endeavor to prejudice the country against organized labor—all these factors have alike been conspicuous in the two cases."

* * *

"What is the outcome to be? Are the real plotters to be brought to book? Is there a deep criminality beneath the surface of current happenings which the public has not yet suspected? If the unions had had the same amount of money to expend as their antagonists, how deep could they have probed into the conspiracies against them? How many of their accusers are themselves capable of acts which might shock mankind? Readers, note and take these queries to heart. Remember them."

Friendly Society Funds.

In the United Kingdom there are 29,524 friendly societies, with a membership of 13,789,556, and total funds amounting to a little in excess of \$387,000,000. Discussion is now rife as to what effect, if any, the new Lloyd George workers' compensation law, if enacted, will have upon these organizations.

Ohio Legislature.

The Ohio Legislature has passed the following laws:

Requiring reports to State shop inspector of fatal or totally disabling accidents to factory operatives.

Requiring guarding of elevators and shafts against accidents.

Increasing penalties for failure to guard dangerous machinery.

Increasing the penalty for failure to safeguard dangerous machinery after being condemned by the State factory inspector.

Giving city and State inspectors coequal powers in notifying building contractors of failure to place safety counterfloors in structures.

Making it an offense to counterfeit the union label or to use the name or seal of a labor union without authority.

Limiting hours of working women to ten hours a day and fifty-four hours a week, except in mercantile establishments and hotels and household servants.

Workmen's compensation act, creating a State board of awards to make awards to injured workmen and the dependent heirs of workmen killed by accidents in industries, from a State insurance fund, to which the employer, if he elects to accept the law and regularly employs more than five persons, shall contribute 90 per cent and the employees 10 per cent of the assessments, and the awards to be classified by schedule. Employers refusing to accept the law are denied the defenses of contributory negligence, fellow-servant law and assumed risk in suits for damages.

"Sleeping" Facts.

While every utterance in Congress is duly recorded by stenographers and appears in the "Congressional Record," and while hearings before committees and commissions are likewise a matter of record, yet, owing largely to the voluminous printed documents the greater portion of vital matters are lost to view. Just recently in a speech made on the floor of the House the following facts were stated, having been collected by the New York Child Labor Commission:

Children's dresses are paid for at the rate of 50 cents per dozen, the average daily output for one person in thirteen hours is one dozen.

Violets are made for 3½ cents per gross, and a mother, three girls and a grandmother earn 60 cents per day.

The average wage of an entire family at garment finishing is from 60 to 70 cents per day.

Making cigarette wrappers brings 10 cents per 1000, and a woman working from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m. can make \$2 per week.

Canadian Conciliation.

Representatives of the parties concerned in the existing dispute between the coal miners and the operators of British Columbia and Alberta held a consultation and have requested Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to name a chairman of a board of conciliation to investigate the controversy. The Minister of Labor immediately selected Dr. C. W. Gordon of Winnipeg. It is stated that the selection is acceptable, for the reason that Dr. Gordon is familiar with mining conditions and has shown a sympathetic interest in the lives and work of the miners.

Carpenters Making Headway.

A letter from Secretary Duffy of the Brotherhood of Carpenters states that the strike now being carried on by the millmen of Grand Rapids, Mich., is effective, and that a number of firms have signed an agreement and men have returned to work. Prospects are bright for an early settlement, as hardly a day passes that some firm does not come to an understanding with the organization and sign the agreement. Only 2700

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OVERALLS & PANTS****UNION MADE****ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

are now out, but it is reported that they are standing loyal and will remain so until the remaining firms conclude to enter into contractual relations with the Brotherhood.

Women's Trade Union League.

The third biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will convene in Boston June 12, 1911. The league has been active and assisted materially in spreading the principles of trade unionism among the women workers. It has also done valuable service in great strikes where large numbers of women have been involved. During the sessions of the convention a mass meeting has been arranged, and, among others, John Mitchell will deliver an address.

Prison Labor News.

The Legislature of Missouri at its last session passed a comprehensive measure relating to the inmates of its penal institutions in reference to their employment. Congressman Booher of Missouri has introduced a bill in Congress, H. R. 5601, "to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between States in goods, wares and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory." The provisions of the bill give a State or territory the right to exclude convict-made goods by statutory enactment. With this bill enacted into law the system of contracting convicts for the manufacture of products in large institutions holding vast commercial prowess will in measure be beneficial to not only small manufacturing establishments employing free labor, but assist each State in upbuilding its own manufacturing interests.

Laundry Workers Win.

On March 20th this year, the laundry workers in a number of laundries in Salt Lake City were locked out for the offense committed in joining a union. About 100 were affected. Other laundry workers, realizing the attitude of the employers, became restive and the trouble spread with the result that 400 quit their employment and joined the ranks of the locked-out men and women. Efforts were made to break their ranks, but this signally failed. Finally negotiations were made for a settlement and has been successful, every laundry in the city signing the agreement, which returns former employees to work without discrimination and in effect recognizes the Laundry Workers' Union.

"Reynolds'" Advice.

"Reynolds' Newspaper," one of the foremost English publications, in an editorial paragraph, remarks:

"It would appear that the tipping system is at the bottom of the London taxi-cab trouble. The whole difficulty would be solved if the giving of tips were entirely prohibited. One doesn't tip an engine driver for steering him from King's Cross to Edinburgh. Why should it be necessary to subsidize the taxi man who conveys him from Piccadilly to King's Cross? Tipping demoralizes the men and annoys the public."

Child Labor Decision.

In a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, it is held that an amendment to the State's child-labor law making it unlawful to employ children under fourteen years of age in factories, mines or workshops is not constitutional. The effect of the decision is to reduce the age at which children may be employed to twelve years.

Far Off South Africa.

A meeting was recently held at Capetown of representatives of all trade unions in South

Africa for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed South African Federation of Trade Unions. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers have nineteen branches in that country, and the constitution finally adopted conforms to that of the Federation of Trade Unions in Great Britain. The State-owned railway shops have been a big factor in lowering the standard of wages, and the indiscriminate immigration is becoming serious, because many of the big construction jobs commenced after the war are nearing completion. The new federation will now deal with the various problems as a unit.

Strike in Capetown.

The Typographical Society of Capetown, South Africa, has called a strike against the employment of non-unionists. There are 800 men out, but the employers are standing by the "free and independents," just the same as frequently occurs in America.

For Union Label Paper.

At a convention recently held in Holyoke, Mass., of the American Order of Foresters resolutions were passed committing the fraternal organization to the use only of paper manufactured by companies employing union labor. Following is the substance of the resolutions:

"Resolved, By the American Order of Foresters that we hereby agree to patronize only such stationery as is made in mills where union labor is employed under the eight-hour system, bearing the union label watermark of the Brotherhood of Papermakers.

"Resolved, That this general court now in session hereby instruct its officials to purchase only such product as bears the union label watermark of the Brotherhood of Papermakers, which is the only genuine guarantee against buying product made under the unfair conditions existing in a number of the paper mills.

"High wages to the workmen, mechanics and artisans, and time and leisure hours at night mean greater membership to the fraternal and beneficial orders and, therefore, they should champion the cause of higher wages and shorter hours."

A Pertinent Argument.

Congressman John G. McHenry of Pennsylvania delivered a speech in the House a few days ago on the farmers' free list, one portion of which is full of interest and deftly put:

"We have drifted away from our original moorings, and listening to the seductive plea of the dollar we have forgotten the interests of the man. The wage earner, from the standpoint of production, is in the same class as the farmer, but, unlike the farmer, he has not the help of the soil, the sun and rain, nor has he additional capital. He is dependent alone upon his own physical and mental energies which God has given him. He can do a certain number of days' work in his life and no more."

"There is no loss so great as the loss to labor of a day's work. It is the capital account of the workman. He cannot replace it. Nobody can. Nature has allotted him a given number of days. He cannot sell them twice. He cannot issue new stock and increase his capital like the manufacturer and corporation. In times of prosperity protection gives him the little end of the increased profit. In times of depression he must bear the big end of the loss, for he must bear a double loss—the loss of his earnings and the loss of a portion of his capital in every idle day, which he cannot replace."

Fines Bill a Law.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law giving unions the legal right to fine their members in conformity with the rules thereof,

and the Governor has attached his signature. The act provides that "no fine or notice of intention to impose a fine by any union or any other association, incorporated or unincorporated, or by any authorized representative thereof, upon any member thereof, according to the rules thereof, to which such member has agreed to conform, shall be held to be unlawful or coercive as to such member or as to any other person, provided that such fine is reasonable in amount and is for a purpose which is legal."

Compensation Commission.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission will meet again to hear arguments on June 14th. At that time it is expected that extended hearings will be had for and against. This question is becoming one of the important ones, and prevailing sentiments appear to be heading toward the point where the principle will be established that industry must in large part be charged up with its just proportion of humanitarian responsibility.

Bureau of Mines Active.

"Failure to appreciate the seriousness of mine fires and a lack of adequate fire protection have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and destruction of property in the last few years," says Herbert M. Wilson, chief engineer of the Federal Bureau of Mines. "Two of the most serious disasters in coal mines, the one at Cherry, Ill., in which 262 lives were lost, and the other at the Pancoast mine, near Scranton, Pa., where 74 miners were killed, leaving 45 widows and 137 orphans, originated from trivial causes and ought to have been quickly extinguished without the sacrifice of human life. The mining engineers of the Bureau of Mines have made a careful study of fire in mines, and have concluded that the introduction of comparatively inexpensive fire fighting appliances, the adoption of proper regulations and the institution of a reasonable system of fire drills may minimize fires and confine others to a brief period of time with little damage to life and property."

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FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1911.

"A true friend will appear such in leaving us to act according to our intimate conviction—will cherish this nobleness of sentiment, will never wish to substitute his power for our own."—William Ellery Channing.

Read William Drummond's description in "Our New Zealand Letter" (page 5) of the way the Government of that country advances money to the people for home-building purposes.

Mrs. Ava Astor has caused a sensation at a ball in London by appearing in a dress of "pink gauze with a mantle of turquoise blue, leading a live peacock by a gilded chain." Rather rough on the bird, to whom the world owes an apology!

Next Wednesday evening several hundred friends of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison are to entertain them at a dinner in Washington, D. C. A number of Congressmen will be present, and it may safely be asserted that Daniel Thew Wright will not be among "those present."

Carl Browne has asked the Sacramento Fourth of July committee to give him a place on the official program. He is building a flying machine called the octoplane. The committee is considering the application. If an affirmative answer is given, Mr. Browne will surely prove successful as a white man's hope, for he will "come back" beyond the least question of a doubt, it matters not how high his machine flies.

One call for the union label may have a far-reaching effect. Perhaps in a city or village a long way from the purchaser an organization is struggling to maintain or gain conditions for its members. The consistent act will be a counterpart of the pebble thrown on the water—eddy after eddy will circle until the outer ring is lost to view. The essence of religion is not only to help ourselves but to assist others. This is what the label signifies in that great brotherhood known as the trade-union movement.

Miss H. Grace Parsons, assistant superintendent of Brockton, Mass., accepted an offer cabled to her last month by Countess Hoyos of England to start children's gardens, similar to those founded in New York City by her mother, Mrs. Fannie Griscom Parsons. Countess Hoyos is an enthusiastic follower of the work laid out in New York by Mrs. Parsons. She desires to lay out several school gardens in London. Miss Parsons has sent her resignation to Barrett B. Russell, vice chairman of the school board. In addition to installing the school gardens Miss Parsons will lecture through England and Scotland on educational matters and will train teachers in garden work.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP ARGUMENT.

When Charles Schwab was head of the Steel Trust he testified that that corporation owned 60,000 acres of Connellsburg coal lands. It still owns them. This gives it a monopoly of the kind of coal needed in the manufacture of steel. That alone is enough to give the Steel Trust its monopoly of steel manufacturing. Mr. Schwab said this land is worth \$60,000 an acre. It was not assessed then and is not now at anything near such a figure. If it were so assessed and the single tax on land values applied, the Steel Trust monopoly could be broken.

The withholding of coal land from use is sometimes defended on the ground that the supply of coal is limited, once gone it cannot be replaced and therefore economy in its use is necessary. If that defense could be allowed it would constitute an unanswerable argument in favor of direct public control of coal mining operations. But it is not sound. If it is a fact that the supply of coal is running out, then some generations will have to get along without it. The most pessimistic guess is that there is only enough coal for 150 years to come. The present generation is under no greater obligation to the generation of 150 years hence than it is to the one of 200 years hence. It is the height of absurdity to ask the people of today to deprive themselves of a necessity for the sake of generations so distant. If it becomes evident at any time that the coal supply is becoming exhausted, it will be in order for persons then living to find a substitute. There is, however, little danger of the supply running out within any time that can now be computed. New sources of supply are continually being discovered and opened up. The United States Geological Survey only recently reported the existence of nearly 80,000,000 acres of coal bearing lands on the public domain not yet touched. Under these circumstances there seems little reason why we should continue to allow coal land monopolists to charge high prices for a necessity on the plea of a needless economy.

LABOR AND THE FAIR.

William M. Reedy of the St. Louis "Mirror" is recognized as a journalist of ability. His paper has a wide circulation. Discussing the relation of the St. Louis Fair to labor—an important subject just now in San Francisco—Mr. Reedy says:

"We had some trouble with union labor at our World's Fair, and we heard much complaint of exorbitant wages, but I believe that wages were high here, not so much because of the demands of the unions as because of the necessity for good labor and the need that buildings be completed on time.

"I don't see how good wages for workingmen can hurt a town. Rather they help. The workers are the spenders, and the more they work the more they spend, so that business at large gets the advantage of good wages. In other words, the worker who gets good wages gives good wages for the service that he requires. The idea that anything is done for the workingman by giving him work is an absurdity. The worker gives something to the employer and gives it first. He creates value he receives, and more. Wages are not paid out of capital, but out of labor. And if wages were not less than what labor earns there would be no such thing as profit for the employer.

"Therefore, union labor, in keeping up wages, may diminish profit to some extent, but when the wage earner, by reason of better pay, buys more commodities, he helps to distribute profits quite generally. San Francisco will benefit more by a Fair built by well-paid labor than it will by a Fair built by ill-paid labor. For the well-paid labor is the best labor. And the best workmen are in the unions."

THE RIGHT POSITION.

The Federated Improvement Clubs of Alameda County are not in harmony with the stand of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Standard Oil case.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the last monthly meeting of the clubs, held on May 20th:

"Whereas, The original purpose of the framers of the constitution of these United States was to so divide the governmental functions that each co-ordinate branch should, acting within its constitutional rights, conserve to the people of this nation all the rights and privileges for which our revolutionary fathers fought; and,

"Whereas, The judicial branch of our Government has, in its decision in the case of The People vs. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, rendered on May 15, 1911, clearly encroached upon the legislative branch of said Government by basing said decision partly upon a qualification they then and there placed in the Anti-Trust Act of 1890, by the unwarranted use of the word 'unreasonable,' when said word is not to be found in the original statute itself; now therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Federated Improvement Clubs of Alameda County, in regular session assembled, that it is the sense of this body that a grave mistake of far-reaching influence has been made; and that we deeply deplore the said action of the highest court in our land; but at the same time, we approve and commend in the highest possible terms the manly and patriotic stand taken by that 'Grand Old Man' of said court, Justice Harlan, who has ever been found fighting the judicial battles of his time for the plain people, and in behalf of true democracy

"And pursuant to the sentiments herein expressed, the secretary is hereby instructed to furnish copies of this resolution to all member-clubs, chambers of commerce in Alameda County and the press of our community, judges of the Supreme Court, and the President of the United States."

RAPS TAYLOR SYSTEM.

In his argument before the Labor Committee of the House, President O'Connell of the machinists bared the entire scheme of the advocates of the Taylor System, now being attempted to be installed at various works of the Government. He said:

"It is the unfair employer, in conjunction with the lead pencil faddist, who is attempting to introduce such schemes and schisms with the view of making it appear that labor is being benefited and labor is going to get more money. That is a huge joke. The moment the laborer gets more money, he has to go out and get it himself. No employer is going around handing money to laborers on a silver platter. Do not let anybody tell you that. The factories and workshops where the Taylor System and other systems aping it are in effect, there labor is absolutely helpless, absolutely shackled. They are dependent because individuality has been driven out of them absolutely by that system. Mr. Taylor says give us strong men, with big physical bodies, but take their heads off; we do not want men with heads; we want men with big hands, strong arms, and strong bodies, but without heads. We will do the thinking for them. We do not want anybody around here who can think. We have a man who will do the thinking, and tell them when to stop and when to start, and how much they must do, and if they do not do it then they go to the scrap pile."

"It is well said, 'Land is the right basis of an aristocracy'; whoever possesses the land, he more emphatically than any other is governor, vice-king of the people."—Thomas Carlyle, "Past and Present."

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX,
Kind Words From Kansas.

Anchored in the heart of the tornado belt, the Atchison "Globe" heaves this paragraph out of its cyclone cellar:

"California people talk so much about their grand old State that it is a wonder they don't say more about the earthquakes that occur there so frequently some people use them for alarm clocks."

Our earthquakes, if the pleasing, gentle oscillations of which we are so proud are to be called by that misleading name, are at once an asset and a recreation. They invigorate the feeble, restore the sick to health, cure rheumatism and change the leopard's spots. They churn the milk and rock the cradle. They purify the air and lower the interest rate. They remove warts, freckles and moles, requiring administration only to be well shaken before taking. A wonder that we do not say more about our earthquakes? What more would you have us say?

When we contrast the occasional palpitations of our frolicsome earth with the annual ferocities of the Kansas atmosphere, we can but sympathize with Kansas, the home of the hurricane, the spoil of the cyclone. Strike San Francisco from the record as an instance of ruin wrought by fire rather than by earthquake, and more lives are lost and greater damage done in Kansas every year by cyclones than in a century of California temblors.—Los Angeles "Express."

* * *

Hours of Labor in Holland.

During a speech at a recent public meeting in Amsterdam, a member of the States General announced that there would be introduced in the second chamber a bill prescribing a maximum of ten hours as a day's labor for workingmen and that the bill would provide for an eight-hour working day eight years after this measure became effective. It is also contemplated to prohibit the employment of children under thirteen years of age or still subject to compulsory education in any work whatever.

The proposed measure is designed to repeal the present law as to hours of labor. This law places no limitation on the working hours of males over sixteen years of age, but provides that males under sixteen and females shall not be engaged more than eleven hours a day in factories and workshops, and that their labor shall not begin before 5 o'clock a. m. nor continue beyond 7 p. m., though various exceptions are allowed by the law. A child under twelve years of age is forbidden to do any work.

* * *

Workmen's Pension Law Will Strike Opposition.

The application of the workmen's pension law, which comes in force on July 3d in France, promises to be attended with considerable difficulty. The General Confederation of Labor has inaugurated a campaign of systematic opposition to the measures. It declares that the age of sixty-five at which the pensions fall due is too late, and that it is unjust to compel workmen to contribute to the scheme.

The law provides for equal contributions from employers and employed. The amount standing to the credit of the workman when he reaches the age of sixty-five will be increased by an annual allowance from the State.

A male employee who began to contribute at the age of twelve will fifty-three years later receive about \$78 a year. In some districts no declarations in conformity with the law have been made, while in others so little enthusiasm is manifested that many deputies find it necessary to urge their constituents to accept the benefits which Parliament has conferred upon them. Labor men say three-fourths of their number will die years before they would become entitled to the pension.

English Workers Adopt Resolutions.

It has become the London custom on Labor Day for various trades unionists and Socialist organizations to form a procession and march to Hyde Park where speeches are made from a number of platforms.

The usual procedure was followed this year early in May, the procession, headed by wagons containing school children and followed by a procession of men and women on foot, forming up on and near the Embankment and marching to Hyde Park.

Here speeches were delivered from nine platforms, several of the speakers expressing regret at the comparative small attendance.

At each platform demands were made for the free maintenance of all children in the national schools, the organization of unemployed labor on useful and productive work, an eight-hour working day, universal adult suffrage, payment of members and election expenses, and proportional representation.

Resolutions were carried sending fraternal greetings to Socialists and trade unionists throughout the world, while those present pledged themselves to work for the maintenance of harmonious relations between all countries, protests being entered against the increase in armaments.

* * *

Women Prisoners Live in Comfort.

New South Wales, Australia, since the advent of woman's suffrage, has proceeded upon the principle that nothing is too good for the women—even for those who are being deprived of their liberty.

The new penitentiary for women at Long Bay is probably the most up-to-date, comfortable, and even luxurious place of its kind in the world. It is fitted up with hot and cold baths, with well-ventilated cells painted in pleasing colors, electric lighted and stocked with suitable reading matter. The prisoners are graded according to the most advanced ideas, and special privileges are awarded for good behavior.

The wardresses are all educated and refined women, and a committee of women of Sydney has charge of those who are discharged from the prison. Gardening, dressmaking, cooking and washing are taught.

If incarceration is supposed to be an example to wrong-doers, there is undoubtedly a point at which comfort and luxury in prisons may be carried too far. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether any one is ever injured by kind treatment if intelligently directed. The Australian State has set a good pace in regarding these unfortunate women as in need of treatment rather than of punishment. Long Bay is a moral and physical hospital; not, in the strict sense, a penitentiary.

* * *

Humanity in New England.

Two years ago Dr. Melvin Overlock, a factory inspector of Massachusetts, found among the employees of a well-known corset company at Worcester a girl with incipient tuberculosis. He told her that she must quit work and go to the Rutland sanitarium. She replied that she hadn't the money. The inspector went to the head of the establishment and told him that if he could make it possible for the girl to go to Rutland she could be cured, otherwise her doom was certain.

A few days later he received a letter from the manufacturer. Every employee found to be suffering from tuberculosis, he said, would immediately be sent to Rutland at the company's expense for three months or longer, if necessary. Dr. Overlock has kept the letter. He has secured others like it from all the prominent industrial concerns of Worcester and its vicinity.

New England manufacturers generally see the advantages of the plan. Twelve hundred of them have fallen into line.

BUILDING MACHINES AND MEN.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Without looking at the signature, I could always tell whether the drawing was made by Schmidt, Reid, or Spolkhaven, the three draughtsmen who did the work for my department. There was an individuality about each drawing which was peculiar to the man who had worked out the details. The draughtsman was given the largest liberty in the matter of the general form of the machine which he was designing, and he had a fine opportunity of stamping it with his ideal of what that finished machine should be like.

And yet, every machine that was designed was constructed upon one or more of these six mechanical principles—the lever, the wedge, the screw, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wheel and axle. Never yet was there a successful machine built unless it was built with these mechanical powers as a basis.

In making our life's plans, we, too, are given considerable liberty. Where we shall work and what we shall work at are matters which we generally decide for ourselves. There are exceptions, of course, but as a usual thing, we have the decision in our own hands. And whatever the work may be, it will always bear the impression of our own personalities. The worker in wood, or iron, or stone, the manipulator of leather or of cloth, no matter what may be one's occupation, somewhere on the job, puts something of himself into it. Every workingman knows how true this is. The tool marks are always there.

But while we are given this liberty and this opportunity of working out our ideas and ideals, true success can be secured only as our plans are based upon certain well-defined principles. Honor and integrity are the foundation stones of real power, and no man may rob us of these. Men may take away our reputations, but our characters are ours forever. Reputation is what others give us. Character is what we make for ourselves.

If what I have said is true of the machine—if one cannot construct even an engine without the observance of inexorable laws—it is reasonable to suppose that a man can be built haphazard, or of scrap-heap material. What a fool the machinist would be if he went to that scrap heap in the back yard and fished out of it a cracked cog wheel and put it into an otherwise perfect machine? But that is precisely what many a man is doing in building his character. The cracked cog wheel may soon send the entire machine to the scrap pile, but there is no scrap pile for the human soul. It lives on forever.

THE PENALTY TRUTH REQUIRES.

Professors, whose sense of duty to their classes has greater weight than the obligations of the institution employing them to financial benefactors, have frequently found themselves transferred into the ranks of the unemployed. This was the experience of Professor E. W. Bemis at the University of Chicago; of Professor Thomas E. Will at Appleton, Wisconsin; of Professor E. B. Andrews at Brown University, and of professors elsewhere.

In a well-known West Virginia institution of learning there has occurred the most recent attempt at coercion. Two professors who valued their rights as citizens more than their jobs were forced to resign. One of them published some well deserved criticisms of the State administration. The other made no secret of being a single taxer. Neither was engaged in the department of political economy. They expressed their views solely as individuals. This shows just how safe it must be for a professor of political economy to teach the true principles of his science in that particular university.

"Don't do anything till you do it, and when you've done it, stop doing it."—William Gillette.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 2, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Roll Call—Vice-President Rosenthal absent; Delegate Calish appointed vice-president pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Bartenders—August Zimmerman, vice B. Heavy. Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—J. H. Brightwell, additional delegate. Carpenters No. 483—W. R. Gibson, C. H. Tubbs, vice T. P. Curran, C. A. Templeton, Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Buck's Stove and Range Co., calling attention to the fact that they were not in any way concerned in the court proceedings against Bros. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. From Secretary Morrison, stating that the Council should collect local contributions to the McNamara defense fund. From Miss Josephine Goldmark, secretary on publicity for the Consumers' Label League, requesting information as to progress of eight-hour law. From R. J. Taussig, secretary of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee, stating that site would be selected shortly. From Tailors' Union, stating that they had indorsed the agreement drawn up for the purpose of standardizing conditions in the tailoring trade. From Woman's Union Label League, notification of postponement of social and dance.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Pile Drivers No. 77, asking for a boycott on Contra Costa Construction Co. From Newspaper Solicitors' Union, complaining against the San Francisco "Call" for discrimination against their members.

Referred to Secretary—From Painters' Union, requesting assistance in unionizing job at Carlson Pie Co's shop.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Secretary Larger of the United Garment Workers' Union, calling attention of unions to the necessity of demanding the union label on Labor Day uniforms. From President Gompers, relative to his visit to California.

Referred to Longshoremen—Request for assistance in obtaining for local union at Redondo Beach wage scale from Pacific Navigation Co.

Referred to Laundry Workers—From Laundry Workers' Union No. 52, of Los Angeles, Cal., asking for information regarding the relatives of a deceased member, Harry Oatis.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—H. R. Bill No. 4669, relating to naturalization of aliens, and H. R. No. 4430, relating to the hours of laborers on Government work.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Mutual Organization League of California, declaration of purposes and request for concurrent action in the organizing of negroes.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, copies of resolutions adopted by that body.

Referred to Trustees—From financial secretary, report of receipts and expenses for quarter ending April 31, 1911.

A communication was received from Socialist Party inclosing check for the sum of \$11, collected by the Women's Committee and donated to the Cotton Mill workers of Oakland. Secretary was instructed to acknowledge and forward to the proper authorities.

Copies of resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia were received relating to the negotiations of a new arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and placing the stamp of disapproval of labor upon the movement for an Anglo-American Alliance; also a communication from the Central Federated

Trades of Greater New York along the same lines. Moved to refer to the law and legislative committee; motion carried. An amendment to file the communication was lost.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Nolan (Molders) relative to the initiative, referendum and recall, and the right of equal suffrage to female citizens, as follows:

"Whereas, There will be placed before the voters of the State of California within the next few months for their approval or rejection, proposed constitutional amendments among which are the initiative, referendum and recall, and the granting of equal suffrage to female citizens; and

"Whereas, Legislation of this character has always had the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of this Council as well as of the trade-union movement of the country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the law and legislative committee of this Council be and hereby is instructed to prepare such recommendations for the consideration of this Council as will provide for agitation and education of the workers to the necessity of intelligent action and approval upon these vital legislation proposals; and be it further

"Resolved, That the law and legislative committee is authorized to include in its recommendations plans providing for an awakening of interest on the part of the union men and women of the State of California, and the advisability of enthusiastic, unanimous support of these amendments."

Moved to adopt the resolution; motion carried unanimously.

The secretary was excused and Bro. Will J. French was selected as secretary pro tem.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Contributions to the McNamara defense fund will be sent through this Council. Retail Delivery Drivers—Wreden & Co. still unfair. Sailors—Fight on the Great Lakes is still on; three members indicted at Honolulu for perjury; local union will see that they are properly defended. Jewelry Workers—Retail Jewelers' Association has declared for the open shop; Werner Bros., 5 Fourth street, unfair. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Ask for time in order to arrange for jurisdictional affiliation. Stationary Firemen—Business dull. Retail Shoe Clerks—Walk-Over Boot Shop unfair; request a demand for their card. Waitresses—Ball for benefit of Los Angeles strikers has netted about \$700, and would be turned over to the Council shortly. Box Makers—Business dull; are striving for improvement.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on Baggage Messengers' request for assistance in organizing work; also on the request of Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union for a boycott; and on the request of Cooks Helpers' Union for a boycott on the Oyster Loaf Cafe. The committee reported having set June 9th for a special meeting to hear Laundry Owners' Association in conjunction with Laundry Workers; also of having summoned Granite Cutters and Cemetery Workers on jurisdictional dispute. Reported progress on Waiters' wage scale. The committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Garlock Dairy pursuant to the request of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union; concurred in. Committee recommended that Mr. Fred Adams be invited to speak on "Government by Judges" on any Friday evening; concurred in. Committee recommended that the Council donate the sum of \$500 to the defense fund of the McNamaras; concurred in; further, that secretary communicate with all affiliated unions to contribute liberally, and that contributions of affiliated unions be sent through this Council to the A. F. of L.; concurred in. Recommended that the appeal of Button Workers be filed, the Council already having made donation. Recommended that the Council recommend the name of Bro. John O. Walsh for district organizer for San

Francisco and vicinity to the A. F. of L.; concurred in. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Nathan-Dohrmann Co.; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported progress on the Raker Bill to grant San Francisco County the right to store waters in Government reservation in the Sierras; also reported progress on the matter of further protection against fire for employees in factories; and reported having set June 8, 1911, as the time at which they will consider questions to be asked candidates for office; they invited the delegates of the Council to be present; concurred in. The committee sub-

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mitted the following resolutions dealing with the situation in Mexico as applied to peonage and imprisonment for debt, which resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The liberation of the Mexican people from the despotic rule of Porfirio Diaz, achieved through the present revolution led by Madero and other patriots, has left Mexico in a condition either to continue on its way as formerly or to begin a new era of progress; and

"Whereas, The causes that led to the comparatively easy overthrow of Mexico's late ruler must, by every truthful observer, be attributed to his habitual disregard of the law, his cruel treatment of political rivals, his blind subserviency to the landholding class, his improvident grants of the resources of the country to foreign capitalists, and his total failure, during his boasted making of Mexico, to take any measures to lift its toiling millions out of their ancient, barbaric conditions of ignorance and servitude. All these abuses made the revolution welcome, and it kindled in the breast of the oppressed population the desire and the hope that the end of Diaz would mean a new order of things for Mexico; and

"Whereas, The ready approval of the cause of the revolution manifested by the Mexican people, if it mean anything beyond a passing impulse, must be interpreted as a national demand for thorough-going political, economic and social reforms, designed to make Mexico a republic, not only in name but in fact, and to bestow the blessings of liberty and progress upon all her people, in return for the sacrifice of peace, and of so much blood and suffering; and

"Whereas, The cause of the peon, like that of the oppressed of every clime and country, is the cause of labor, and must appeal to every workingman and friend of progress in America and in the civilized world, and especially to those living near the borders of unhappy and enslaved Mexico; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing the united working people of San Francisco, and acting on behalf of the affiliated bodies of organized labor of the State of California, the names of which city and State were given to us for all time by Mexican pioneers, that we tender to the people of Mexico and to their representatives, the Provisional Government, our profound sympathies in their present struggle to establish a free and progressive nation; and that we extend to them our sentiments of approval for abolishing the rule of Porfirio Diaz; and

"Resolved, That we, further, express the hope that as the fruit of this revolution a remaking of modern Mexico will take place, and, therefore, with all the earnestness at our command appeal to the Provisional Government as a beginning of that work to take the necessary steps to banish from Mexican soil the curse of peonage and imprisonment for debt, and to inaugurate measures to alleviate the baneful influence of illiteracy, stated to extend to 85 per cent of the population; and, for the good name of Mexico among the civilized nations of the earth, no friend of progress should consider the task of the revolution done until these reforms are made; furthermore

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Provisional President De La Barra and to the presiding officers of the two houses of Congress of Mexico."

Organizing Committee—Chairman Walsh reported that he had visited the water front to organize Gasoline Engineers, but needed the co-operation of water front unions.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—The committee on White Rats Actors' Union matter reported progress

and stated that one firm standing out would in their belief sign shortly.

New Business—Delegate Himmel called attention of the Council to pictures being shown in San Francisco, and moved that a communication be sent to the Board of Censors dealing with pictures depicting organized labor in an unfavorable light, and requesting that action be taken to correct same. Moved that the subject matter be laid on the table; motion carried.

Sister Andrews (Waitresses) moved that a boycott be levied against the Victorias Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary streets; carried.

The action of the "Bulletin" relative to the account of the Council in the matter of contributions to the McNamara defense fund was called into question, it being stated by that paper that the unions of San Francisco had donated \$500 when as a matter of fact it was the donation of the Council itself, and the secretary was instructed to seek a correction of this error.

Delegate Garrity stated the Bookbinders would purchase \$2000 worth of bonds for new Temple.

Receipts—Janitors, \$4; Post Office Clerks, \$6; Typographical, \$18; Stable Employees, \$10; Butchers, \$8; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Lumber Clerks, \$4; Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, \$10; Gardeners, \$2; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$20; Barber Shop Porters, \$4; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$8; Carriage Workers, \$4; Tobacco Workers, \$4; Granite Cutters, \$4. Total, \$112.

Expenses—"Examiner," 75 cents; "Bulletin," 25 cents; Secretary, \$40; postage, \$9; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; donation to defense fund for McNamara Bros., \$500; James G. Maguire, \$250; Hall Association, rent for June, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; H. M. Alexander, printing, \$12.50; Brown & Power, stationery, \$1.20. Total, \$934.20.

Adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

THRUST AND PARRY.

"All the men employed in the foundry department of the Diamond Match Company's coal plant went on a strike on May 25th because their foreman, Benjamin Frohm, whom they held in great esteem was discharged. They declared they would not return to work until he was given back his place. The match people say Frohm is a good man, but his disposition is such that he was constantly in a state of friction with the men above him, although all the men under him were his warm admirers. Affairs came to such a pass that the employers decided to let the foreman go. They refused to take him back, even in the face of the strike, and today are bringing men from outside points to take the place of the strikers."—Newspaper dispatch.

A foreman who is liked by the men working under him seems to be a drawback to this corporation. There is no reason why he should be. It is possible to be fair all around, but evidently the Diamond Match Company prefers a driver and one who is actuated solely by the financial gains that come from the iron hand.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said in Berlin that he believed the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Standard Oil Company would clarify business conditions in the United States and end a period of stagnation.

William Jennings Bryan, in Toronto on a lecture tour, said in regard to the Supreme Court decision: "While on the face of it the decision seems a victory for the Government, it virtually amends the anti-trust law by construing it to prohibit, not all restraint of trade, but only such restraint as the courts, after each lengthy litigation, may decide to be unreasonable."

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Notes in Union Life

Death has taken away the following unionists during the week: Joseph E. Martin of the bakery drivers, Gabriel Lynch of the hod carriers, James T. Casey of the machinists, Robert Carlson of the longshore lumbermen, James S. Coutts of the shipwrights, and Joseph F. Foley of the web pressmen.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypes' Union No. 29 maintains headquarters in the Monadnock Building (room 277). The union meets in the Assembly Hall of the building on the first Wednesday evening in each month, and is hard at work preparing for the international convention of June, 1912.

Thomas A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America, gave a fine label talk to the unionists of Portland on the evening of May 29th.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's convention adjourned in Harrisburg, Pa., last week, with the determination to meet in San Francisco in 1913.

Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin has appointed John Tobin and Henry H. Lyon of Los Angeles as deputy commissioners.

The desire of the Brotherhood of Teamsters to work one hour less is worthy of commendation from all citizens. Eleven hours is altogether too long. Ten hours is reasonable in the extreme. Teamsters are unable, by the nature of their business, to quit work right on the spot. The horses have to be turned over at the barns, and other requirements fulfilled. A ten-hour day practically means that thirteen hours out of each twenty-four have to be devoted to business, counting in time spent going to and from work, and lunch. It is believed that the employers will agree to the new schedule, for it will have general support.

The Labor Day Committee has decided to hold a parade, and exercises will follow in Shell Mound Park. The selection of the grand marshal has been set for a later date.

International help is coming for the French bakery in this city. The prospects are good for business just as soon as more capital is available.

The photo-engravers will send a delegate to the Detroit convention, which meets in October. The election will be held on the first Sunday of next month.

The Walk-Over Boot Shop has signed up with the retail shoe clerks, much to the delight of the union.

The barbers now meet on Thursday evenings, instead of Monday.

Richard Cornelius has recovered from an automobile accident in which he played the stellar part.

The opportunity for the unions to invest their money in a safe investment is afforded by the Labor Council Hall Association plans for the new Labor Temple. The generous response to date is encouraging to those who are giving freely of their time to the work of visiting unions and arranging details, and there isn't a trade organization in San Francisco that shouldn't purchase bonds. The beauty of the project is that steady tenants are waiting to occupy all the offices and halls that can be furnished, and, what is also important, they pay their bills regularly.

The strike among the implement workers of Melbourne, Australia, arose on a question as to whether non-unionist men should be employed, accepting all the privileges the unionists had won by sacrifice. Employers maintained the right to employ whom they chose, and the union men then went out. Judge Higgins has ordered a conference between masters and men under the conciliation and arbitration act of the commonwealth, but no arrangement has yet been made.

GOOD BOOK FOR MOLDERS.

"An American Molder in Europe" is the title of a work from the pen of John P. Frey, editor of the "International Molders' Journal." The work is a narrative of the author's experiences while visiting various countries of Europe in 1909. Historic scenes are described and the conditions of the people portrayed in a graphic manner. The interest of the work centers chiefly in its treatment of the molder in Europe. The facts presented in this connection constitute a fund of information of the highest value to the workers in that calling.

"An American Molder in Europe" is handsomely printed and bound. An especially attractive and valuable feature of the work is the large number of illustrations, from photographs taken by the author, of famous scenes in Scotland, Ireland, England, France, Germany, Australia, Holland, Denmark and other countries. Included in this feature are a number of photographs of representative molders, union headquarters, etc.

The articles contained in this book appeared originally in the "International Molders' Journal." These are now published in book form with the dual purpose of making them readily available as a permanent feature of labor literature, and of increasing the fund for the Martin Fox Memorial. The work is dedicated to that great leader of the molders, and the profits from the sales will be devoted to the memorial in honor of his services to his craft and the labor movement at large. The author is to be congratulated upon his services in both connections. Every molder and every collection of labor literature should possess this work. Copies may be had upon application to John P. Frey, Lock Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio; price \$2 book board cover, or \$1, paper cover.—"Coast Seamen's Journal."

CITY TRADE IN MILWAUKEE GROWS.

By Carl D. Thompson.

According to the Milwaukee "Journal" of May 11th, the most complete report ever issued by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has just left the press. It shows greatly increased activities and improvements in Milwaukee's business and commerce.

During 1910 the shipments of coal were 700,000 tons more than the preceding year.

The actual tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Milwaukee by lake in 1910 was 8,064,084 tons, the largest in the history of the city.

Milwaukee has six malting plants in operation, and within the next year there will be two additional plants completed, which will mean a marketing of some two million bushels of grain more than ever before.

The bank deposits show up splendidly according to this report, and the barley marketed shows an increase of 15.5 per cent over 1909.

Meanwhile, the business in the ports in Chicago are falling off. According to testimony given before the special examiner, B. C. Mueller, to dissolve the Tug Trust, it developed that fifteen years ago it required from thirty-five to forty tugs to handle the Chicago marine traffic. Today twelve tugs are able to handle the business.

So, while in Chicago under a capitalist administration there seems to be a falling off in the business that is done, on the other hand in Milwaukee, under a Socialist administration, the capitalist authorities are reporting trade in a flourishing and growing condition.

SALARY LIST RAISED.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have increased the salaries of its officials, the president hereafter to receive \$8000 annually instead of \$7000. The secretary is also given a \$1000 raise, to \$6000. The other officials are to get \$500 per year more.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of said board, duly noticed and duly held on the 3d day of May, 1911, at the office of said corporation, San Francisco, California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is hereby called for, and will be held at, the office of said corporation, Number 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California (said place of meeting being the principal place of business of said corporation and where said Board of Directors usually meet), on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to increase the bonded indebtedness of said corporation to the full sum and amount of \$225,000.00 over and above the present authorized indebtedness, which present authorized indebtedness is \$10,500.00, that is to say, to increase the bonded indebtedness of this corporation in and by the net amount of \$225,000.00.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. McCABE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated May 3, 1911.

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Joseph Hart's "A NIGHT IN A TURKISH BATH," with Robert J. Webb; FARREL-TAYLOR CO.; BELLE ADAIR; JAMES H. CULLEN; GEORGE AUSTIN MOORE and CORDELIA HAAGER; NAMBA JAPS, featuring Tokio Namba, who climbs a flight of stairs on his head; ISABELLE D'ARMOND, assisted by GEORGE MOORE; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week of the Smallest Actor in the World, MASTER GABRIEL, and His Company, in the Laughable Farce "Little Tommy Tucker."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

Men and Measures

Tom L. Lewis, former president of the United Mine Workers, defeated last February by John P. White of Iowa and refusing all kinds of offers at big salaries, on May 19th returned to his old occupation as a digger of coal in Wheeling Creek mine, where he worked before being elected to his first official position in the mine workers' organization. He is using the pick and shovel set given him by the Columbus miners' convention last January, when he announced he would return to the mines if defeated. As his room mate in the mine he has "Syl" Price, a veteran miner, with whom he worked sixteen years ago. There was to have been a demonstration by the miners on the return of Lewis to the mines, but he fooled them by keeping the time a secret and quietly getting to work before his intentions were known.

By a vote of 24 to 8 the Ohio Senate on May 31st barred from the floor of its chambers all representatives of the Scripps-McRae League of newspapers, which conducted an active campaign to bring about the bribery investigation in which six members of the Legislature and a Senate employee have already been indicted. The resolution affects E. E. Cook, editor of the Columbus "Citizen," and N. D. Cochran, editor of the Toledo "News-Bee," both of whom are under arrest for refusing to testify before the Senate committee which is charged with wanting to whitewash the members guilty of bribery.

Following the abolition of the public drinking cup, Dr. W. O. Nance, Chicago Alderman, has begun a war on the public roller towel, declaring it responsible for the spreading of many diseases.

By order of the Comptroller of the United States Treasury, the prisoners in the District of Columbia workhouse are to be supplied with daily newspapers. The purchase of newspapers was authorized following the declaration by the superintendent of the prison that without newspapers the prisoners were surly and hard to manage.

Plans for a profit-sharing system for the 600,000 employees of the National Electric Light Association of New York were presented in the report of the public policy committee at last month's convention.

At the session of the Episcopalian diocese of Central New York on May 31st a resolution calling for the use of the union label on all printing of the diocese was voted down, 40 to 14.

The town of Niagara Falls, Ontario, realized a profit of \$10,000 from its municipal lighting system, which it turns into the treasury for the benefit of taxes. It makes a rate of 5 cents a kilowatt hour and allows 10 per cent off for prompt payment. Moreover, in order to mark every house using the current, it puts an incandescent on the front porch which is burned free of charge all night.

Many of the progressive city Mayors are establishing cabinets. One of the first to adopt this plan was Kansas City and lately the Mayor of St. Paul has taken it up. In the former case the cabinet was composed of city officials, but in the latter of prominent citizens. Either of these plans is a decided improvement over the old system, when the mayor's cabinet consisted of the boss that had elected him.

After Albany installed its filter beds its number of typhoid cases was reduced 70.7 per cent. In Cincinnati, where an \$11,000,000 water works system has been in operation four years, the number of deaths from typhoid in 1910 was 21 as compared with 239 in 1906. In the last three years the total of deaths from typhoid was 133, as against 664 in the last three years of the old system. Comparison for deaths from other forms of intestinal diseases in the same periods show 246 as against 563—a total saving of 848 lives.

"WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION."

Walter Macarthur, editor of the "Coast Seamen's Journal," delivered an address before the Berean Club in this city on the evening of May 29th on "Workmen's Compensation." In laying particular stress upon the Employers' Liability Law passed at the last session of the California Legislature, the speaker gave a comprehensive review of the progress throughout the country of legislation in aid of the workingman who is injured in the ordinary course of his occupation.

Among the many labor measures passed by the last Legislature none is more important, said Mr. Macarthur, than the Employers' Liability Act. And the best feature of that act is the "Industrial Accident Board," which avoids the delay and expense of litigation and renders automatic compensation to injured workmen. The most encouraging feature in the tendency of legislation in very many States he found in the elimination of the employers' defense under the "fellow-servant" rule, and the theory of "assumed risk" and "contributory negligence."

The new California law was shown to be a great improvement over the old by abrogating certain defenses which have made it always difficult and in many cases impossible to obtain a verdict for an injured workingman. The employers' liability provision corrects this evil and the prompt adjustment of claims is aided by the Industrial Accident Board.

And more important still, the Legislature submitted to the people, to be voted on October 10th, a constitutional amendment which will authorize legislation based solely on the principle of compensation for accidents arising from "trade risks."

Enforces Employers' Liability.

"The chief object of the proposed constitutional amendment relating to 'compensation for industrial accidents,'" said Mr. Macarthur, "is to create and enforce a liability on the part of all employers to compensate their employees for any injury incurred by the said employees in the course of their employment, irrespective of the fault of either party. In other words, it is proposed to establish compulsory compensation, based on the principle of 'trade risk,' as distinguished from the present system of compensation awarded by the courts under legislation based upon the common law principle of liability on the part of the injured employee.

"With reference to the most common forms of defense against employers' liability, i. e., 'fellow-servant,' 'assumption of risk,' and 'contributory negligence,' it may be pointed out that seventeen States, including California, have abrogated the defense of 'fellow-servant,' while the same defense has been modified in six States. As to the other two forms of defense named, several States have recently enacted laws affecting the defense of 'assumption of risk.'

"Summing up the situation with reference to the employers' liability laws in the United States, it appears that even the entire abrogation of the defense of 'fellow-servant' leaves the employee to bear all the consequences of inevitable accident, or the 'trade risk,' as it is frequently called; also that laws effecting a modification of that defense are of small avail as affording certainty of relief, since so much is dependent on the details of circumstances surrounding each case.

Law Simplifies Compensation.

"The recently enacted Employers' Liability Law of California abrogates the defenses of 'fellow-servant' and 'assumption of risk' and modifies the defense of 'contributory negligence,' into the form of 'comparative negligence,' leaving the courts to decide which of the parties, employer or employee, contributed the larger degree of negligence. The most important feature of the new law in this State is the method of compensation which it provides.

"In brief, the law creates an Industrial Accident Board. Employers may notify the board that they wish to come under the compensation feature of the law, which notification binds them for a year and may be renewed. The employee comes under the provisions of the compensation feature unless he shall notify his employer that he prefers to take his chances with the liability feature of the law. Both employers and employees must make notification of their preference before an accident occurs. All classes of employers and employees are included, public as well as private. The findings of the board may be reviewed by the courts.

"In cases of injury, the employee is entitled to 65 per cent of his weekly wages, and in certain cases 100 per cent of his weekly wages for a period of not exceeding three years and to an amount not exceeding \$5000. In case of death the benefits accrue to the workman's actual dependents. It is estimated that under this system the employer may insure himself to carry the cost on to the consumer without loss to himself."

It is said that once when Reginald de Koven was touring the country he found himself in the town of Dayton on Sunday. They told Mr. de Koven that an Episcopal church in the neighborhood had a superb organ. Accordingly, he went to that church, ascended the organ loft, and sat beside the organist during the morning's service. "You seem to know something about music," said the organist, in a condescending way. "I'll let you dismiss the congregation, if you like." "Why, yes," said Mr. de Koven, "I would like that very much." Accordingly, at the end of the recessional, he exchanged places with the organist and began to play Mendelssohn's "Spring Song." He played beautifully. The Dayton people, enthralled by the wonderful music, refused to depart. They sat in rapt enjoyment, and after the "Spring Song" was finished Mr. de Koven began something of Chopin's. Suddenly a heavy hand was laid on his shoulder, and he was pushed off the music stool. "You can't dismiss a congregation," said the organist, impatiently, "watch and see how soon I'll get them out."

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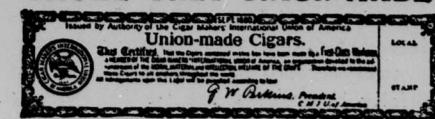
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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, June 6th, Vice-President Jos. Mattheson presiding.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: C. W. Melville.

Transfer deposited by E. B. LaHaye, Local No. 66.

Resigned: A. F. Worbes.

Members will please take notice that the new regulation caps are ready and can be obtained from Bloom Bros.' hat and cap factory, 109 New Montgomery avenue, corner Mission street. The ornament adopted by the local for the caps is on sale at the secretary's office; the price is 60 cents each.

The board has decided that contractors who bid on the State Fair at Sacramento will be allowed to engage not more than ten men from that jurisdiction at regular No. 6 prices.

A. Basilinski, Local No. 310, musical director Golden Russian Troupe, is reported playing at the Orpheum Theatre.

Dues and assessments for the second quarter, amounting to \$5.25, are now due and payable to the financial secretary, Arthur S. Morey, and become delinquent after June 30, 1911. Dues, \$1.50; strike assessments, \$3.25; and two death assessments of 25 cents each, levied on account of the deaths of L. Nicholson and J. H. Turney. Members will greatly assist the office by paying amount due as soon as possible.

The picnic committee reports progress and promises that this season's affair, which will be held at Shell Mound Park, Thursday, July 20, 1911, will eclipse anything ever held before in that line.

Band rehearsals every Thursday morning at headquarters, 10 o'clock sharp. Members will please try to report promptly on the hour.

Classification has been asked for K. of P. halls, Valencia street, corner of Thirteenth.

CARMEN'S UNION TO THE FORE.

Division No. 518 of the Street Railway Employees held a well-attended meeting last Sunday morning. Six applications for membership were received, and reports from various parts of the city showed a desire for organization on the part of the men employed by the railroad corporations.

During recent years a very low rate of pay has been the portion of these employees. Unfortunately, they have had no means of protecting themselves. Now that it is realized that the only way to combat existing conditions is to form a union, the sentiment to that end is becoming more pronounced every day.

There is no doubt of the ability of the corporations to pay at least a living wage and work their men reasonable hours. The fallacy of the "open shop" is best proved by the surroundings of those who serve as motormen and conductors on the cars that traverse the streets of this city. Hence the need of the union and its bright prospects.

ORPHEUM.

The Turkish bath as a setting for a drama has been overlooked, and after seeing Joseph Hart's "A Night in a Turkish Bath" next week at the Orpheum the question will doubtless arise "why?" The Farrel-Taylor Company consisting of Frank Farrel-Taylor, Blanche Davenport and Tom Carter will reappear in a skit entitled "That Minstrel Man." Belle Adair, the dainty singing comedienne who will make her first appearance here, is a charming girl with a personality that is most winning. Of James H. Cullen it may be appropriately said that "custom cannot stale his infinite variety." No comedian on the stage can truthfully boast of a greater following than he can. Next week will be the last of George Austin Moore and Cordelia Haager, the Namba

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is Reached in These
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At this price we are making up to measure all the Spring and Summer Materials now in stock, regardless of former price.

You can have them made in any style you desire — single-breasted, double-breasted, two or three-button coats; full-peg, demipeg or regular cut trousers, with the best of linings and trimmings.

The workmanship is just the same as we put into these suits when we got \$20, \$25 and \$30, and we guarantee the FIT in each instance.

Men in great numbers have taken advantage of this special offer since it was made last Friday.

**WE WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE
YOU TAKE A LOOK AT THE MATERIALS TOMORROW.**

The order is ours when once you see and handle the fabrics, for you will realize the size of the BARGAIN then.

Note.—Included in this special offer are black Thibet, and a number of brown and grey fancies, in heavy weights; these are advance styles for Fall, and are merely included in this special offer to make it all the more attractive.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
- McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Standard Box Factory.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
- Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.
- Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

Japs, Isabelle D'Armond and George Moore, and Master Gabriel and his company in "Little Tommy Tucker."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Walter C. Riegelhuth of the "Call" was married last Wednesday to Miss May G. Kirk in All Hallows Church in this city. The groom learned his trade on the paper named, and he has friends in printerdom who will be pleased to hear the good news. The "Labor Clarion" extends to Mr. and Mrs. Riegelhuth congratulations in behalf of the readers of this column, with the hope that good health and prosperity may be their portion through life.

Last Saturday afternoon the Woman's Auxiliary was revived at a meeting held in the Investors' Building. The coming I. T. U. convention will enable the women folk of No. 21's members to show that hospitality for which they are famed, and, in addition, good work can be done each month for the union label and in caring for the sick and distressed. It is to be hoped that all those eligible will affiliate with the auxiliary. The latter will join the national body. The officers elected are: President, Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary A. Barron; second vice-president, Mrs. B. Schonhoff; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. O. J. Treat; guide, Mrs. J. Miller.

At a recount for office in Minneapolis Typographical Union, one man credited with 130 votes lost 41 votes and his position as a delegate to the State Federation of Labor. In the original process, the counter must have thrown one in for luck every time he added up three for his favorite.

Oakland Typographical Union has celebrated in a quiet way its twenty-fifth anniversary. It was decided not to mark the event with special festivities at this time, owing to the preparation under way to entertain the delegates and visitors to the I. T. U. convention next August. That doesn't prevent No. 21 from extending its best wishes for "many happy returns of the day."

A postal was received from W. R. Meredith of the "Recorder" chapel a week or two ago. It said: "Thought you would like a card from this city (Venice). Mr. Gould and I are having an excellent time."

The versatile Charles M. Shortridge has issued the first copy of his new weekly in San Jose. It is called the "Regulator," and the title page says that "it is opposed to regulation." If a change of policy is desired at any time, the publication's proprietor might stand "regulating."

Chicago Typographical Union's regular meeting on May 21st only lasted twenty-five minutes. The record was broken.

E. J. Clarke, a member of No. 21, won the first prize in the recently concluded tournament for the chess championship of the Pacific Coast, going through the entire twenty-four rounds without the loss of a game. Mr. Clarke now claims the championship of the International Typographical Union. Is there any objection from New York, Chicago or Boston?

Following are some of the returns of elections that have reached this office:

Des Moines: I. T. U. delegates—J. J. Jacobsen and A. C. McMullen.

Omaha: I. T. U. delegates—A. McCormack and John Martin.

Kansas City: I. T. U. delegates—William F. Spang and Ford A. Allen.

Cleveland: President—F. W. Steffen; secretary-treasurer—S. S. Hester; I. T. U. delegates—Charles T. Scott, James Hoban and A. W. Thompson.

Sacramento: President—P. S. Sanders; secretary—J. W. Crawley; I. T. U. delegates—H. K. Orman and W. F. Rawlins.

Los Angeles: President—Ralph L. Criswell; secretary-treasurer—G. W. Bowman; I. T. U. delegates—H. Keener, J. H. Godfrey and C. E. Scheckels.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Baker Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdtrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp.; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp.; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaussiers, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, at 1213 Market.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3 Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housemills and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1806 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont. Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesdays evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, writes the suffragists of Los Angeles that she rebels at the statement of a prominent anti-suffragist of that city that she is an argument in favor of anti-suffrage inasmuch as she has accomplished such phenomenal charitable work without the ballot. Miss Addams in a letter to the Political Equality League affirms that she is assured that the ballot will be of inestimable help in civic and social reform and she herself is a firm adherent to the suffrage movement, and she has stated at length in a pamphlet "Jane Addams On The Suffrage Question" her convictions.

The best authority in the United States on the subject of "How to get a city clean and then keep it clean," is Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane. She goes from one town to another as she is summoned, either by town authorities or by civic organizations, and gives an expert report on health conditions and cleaning methods, and outlines plans for improvement. She is at once sanitary expert and a civic missionary. She helps the officials and she stirs up the people. She is doing a great amount of good in protecting health and preserving human life.

Mrs. Willa A. Leonard, official counterfeit expert of the Treasury Department, has handled more money than any other living woman. It is not unusual for her to handle \$12,000,000 in a single day to determine if it contain a bad bill.

It has been reported, on very reliable authority, that woman suffrage has become a fact in Portugal, and in a most strange manner. Dr. Carolina Angelo, a widow, put her name down on the census paper as a voter. The authorities returned the paper, refusing to accept her description of herself as a person entitled to vote. Dr. Angelo took the question to the courts, defended her right to vote, and obtained a favorable judgment from a magistrate of the Lisbon Civil Court. According to the dispatch sent: "No appeal against the judgment is possible. The decision of the magistrate is based upon Portuguese law, which does not expressly exclude women from the franchise."

Miss Ella M. Boynton, said to be the only woman cashier of a national bank in the State of New York, succeeded in the position a man, who resigned owing to ill health. She receives the same salary paid her predecessor. Miss Boynton is not a suffragette.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

(Contributed by Los Angeles Strike Committee.)

The return of indictments charging union men with complicity in the alleged attempt to dynamite the Hall of Records' building; the retention of Joseph Scott and LeComte Davis to assist in the defense of the McNamara brothers; and last, but not least, the complete victory of union labor in the picketing cases were the more signal of the happenings of last week in Los Angeles in which union labor figured.

As a result of the first, F. Ira Bender, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers Local 282, B. H. Connors and A. B. Maple are held in jail under \$25,000 bonds. Union labor has decided to undertake their defense, along with that of the McNamara brothers, although it is not alleged that the Hall of Records' case and the "Times" explosion are in any way connected. At a meeting of the strike committee Tuesday afternoon this move was decided on. It was agreed that every member of a union arrested on a charge which in any way reflected on the good name of organized labor will be defended by union labor until the present difficulties in which union men are involved are straightened out.

The arrest of Maple and Connors was a foregone conclusion and occasioned no surprise. But the indictment against Bender was a bombshell, and perhaps the most startled man in the city was Bender himself, whose only possible connection with the case appears to have been that he met Connors on the night the dynamite was supposed to have been planted in the Hall of Records' building and was with him for a few minutes in a saloon. It is likely that union labor

will furnish the money necessary to secure the release of the three men. At present too much is asked, but a motion is to be presented for a substantial reduction which it is only fair to presume will be granted, as there was no explosion, no lives were lost and no damage done in the Hall of Records' building.

At the strike committee's meeting on Wednesday, the announcement was given to the public that union labor would employ detectives to weed out detectives believed to have been planted in the ranks by "big business" to obtain alleged evidence against union men and officials at so much per "evidence." J. M. Parks, who supplied the affidavits that resulted in the latest batch of indictments, is believed to have been one of these gentlemen. It is known that he was in the employ of the detective agency and there is no reason to believe that he is the only one so "planted." Parks was not indicted.

As a pleasant opposite to the seemingly hard knocks union labor has been receiving here recently was the action of the District Attorney's office Monday in moving the dismissal of the cases against twenty-eight union men charged with "conspiracy" in connection with the picketing cases at the Baker Iron Works. Lack of evidence was given as the grounds. The dismissal is a sweeping victory for union men, and grants them a point for which they have long contended here—the right to do missionary work in the vicinity of unfair jobs.

As balm for the indignity of arrest and imprisonment on a false charge, the accused men will now bring suit against the Baker Iron Works' owners, Mayor Alexander, Chief of Police Sebastian, F. H. Zeehandelaar, and possibly others,

for either \$25,000 or \$50,000 damages. Attorney Job Harriman who successfully defended the "conspiracy" cases will prosecute the suits and papers will be filed as soon as possible.

As a condition of the dismissal, Attorney Harriman, representing the defendants, tacitly agreed with the District Attorney that there will be no more mass picketing.

The strike committee visited Bakersfield early in the week. They found things in a healthy condition locally, and were informed that a settlement was possible if certain pressure could be brought to bear on the owners of the works in San Francisco.

Of the 800 carpenters who walked out for a \$4 wage, only about 300 now remain on the pay roll, the others having obtained work at the advanced scale. Men are being asked for every day, and it is expected that before long the \$4 wage will be uniform here as it is elsewhere.

But the fact that the pay roll is not as large should not be construed by union men in other cities to mean that their contributions are no longer required. On the contrary, they are needed as badly as ever. Los Angeles is the wedge by which employers hope to force the "open shop" on labor everywhere. If it is not defeated here it will be tried somewhere else. This fact cannot be urged too strongly upon men whose cities are now enjoying industrial peace. Next month it may be your union that is called to fight. Better assist a little now and nip the movement.

The bakers report progress, having signed up a few shops recently.

FIRST ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW.

Massachusetts is the first State enacting a law designed to curb the custom now in vogue of judges remanding alleged violators of injunctions to summary punishment. While the law is not considered as giving the relief desired, yet it is a recognition of the fact that the present use of the injunction is incompatible with rights guaranteed to the citizens under the constitution. The law was approved April 26, 1911, as follows:

"Sec. 1. The defendant in proceedings for violation of an injunction, where it appears from the petition filed in court alleging the violation, that the violation is an act which also would be a crime, shall have the right to trial by jury on the issue of the fact only, as to whether he committed the acts alleged to constitute the said violation, and the said trial by jury shall take place forthwith, and if there is no sitting of a jury in the county where the contempt proceedings are to be heard, a venire shall issue to impanel a jury forthwith.

"Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings in the probate courts.

"Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage."

SUPREME COURT AND STANDARD OIL.

The United States Supreme Court is being subjected to well-deserved criticism for its latest usurpation of legislative functions in distorting the meaning of the Sherman law. It has furnished the advocates of the recall applicable to the judiciary with another unanswerable argument. But while it is wrong in principle for judges to abuse their power in this way, the decision itself is not as harmful as some seem to think. If the court had not written into the law the distinction between "reasonable" and "unreasonable" restraint of trade, every little business partnership and every labor union would have been liable to prosecution and the big combinations might in self-defense have instigated such proceedings. There is a similar danger in the bills that have been introduced in Congress to remedy the effect of that decision.

Store Open Saturday Evenings Until 10

B. KATSCHINSKI

Store Open Saturday Evenings Until 10

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.*"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"***825 MARKET STREET** Opposite Stockton Commercial Building**SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE****Union-Stamped Shoes for Men**

We illustrate below a few of the hundreds of UNION STAMPED SHOES that we are now showing—Shoes for every use—for Work or for Dress Wear—and as usual you'll find them priced from 50c to \$1.50 a pair lower than at other stores.

Patent Colt Buttons**Patent Colt Bluchers****Tan Calf Bluchers**

UNION STAMPED—Patent Colt Button Shoes, Dull Tops, "Stub Hitoe" Shape, Hand Welt Soles, Cuban Heels, \$3.50. Other Grades, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

UNION STAMPED—Patent Colt Bluchers, Latest "Stub" Toes, Dull Tops, Sewed Soles, \$2.50. Other Grades, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.